

HOW LIBERTY WAS ALMOST LOST

Once, in the early days of last century, the independence of Hawaii was all but lost because the chiefs did not understand that the United States was anything more than a colony of Great Britain. Freedom then was saved by the bold stand taken by Captain Thomas as Catesby Jones, commander of the American sloop of war Peacock.

This fact has been revealed through the finding in the archives of the Territory of a document, perhaps the most valuable in existence in the sense of its bearing on Hawaiian history—a document which proves that a meeting took place of which there have been heretofore only traditional accounts. This document, found in going over a lot of old papers of past Boards of Health—among which, of course, it did not belong—Acting Governor Atkinson had upon his desk yesterday, and was regarding it with the keenest interest. It is a document that must bear in the most important way upon any history of Hawaii that is to be written hereafter.

BEARS OUT TRADITION.

Before touching upon the nature of this paper, it should be understood that for eighty years there has been handed down in the traditional story of the islands, from mouth to mouth, a tale of a great meeting of the chiefs which was said to have taken place very early in the last century, at which meeting the essential articles of a treaty with the United States of America were agreed to, and various other important matters of state policy were discussed. It was even said that there had been, at one time, written minutes of what had happened at that meeting, but if there ever had been such a memorandum, it was lost in a fire in one of the public buildings. And only tradition remained to give the tale of the meeting. This gathering of the chiefs is mentioned in Alexander's history, but all that took place is not told.

The document found in the archives stored in the garret of the Capitol relates what happened at the meeting, being an account, accurately and graphically set down in a report made by Captain Thomas as Catesby Jones to Hon. J. C. Dobbins, Secretary of the Navy, at Washington, D. C. Or, rather, it is a copy of the report of Captain as Catesby Jones to Secretary Dobbins, which copy appears to have been sent by the Secretary of the Navy to Hon. R. C. Wyllie, Secretary for Foreign Affairs of the Hawaiian Kingdom, in the course of a correspondence as the result of a dispute between Wyllie and the American government as to the justice of certain American claims for damages against Hawaii. The correctness of the report of the meeting of the chiefs is attested by annotations of the document in the handwriting of Minister Wyllie, who would seem to have been bested in the encounter with the American naval officer.

THE JONES REPORT.

In his report to Secretary of the Navy Dobbins, which is dated December 29, 1855, Commander Thomas as Catesby Jones relates that on the 26th day of December, 1826, there was a meeting called by the Queen Regent at Honolulu of all the chiefs, nobles and princes and princesses of the blood royal, at which he himself was present in full uniform, as was also the Consular representative of His Britannic Majesty, Captain Richard Charlton, in full uniform.

"The princes, chiefs and nobles," writes Jones, "were all attired in costly garments, after our fashion."

After relating many of the details of the meeting, Jones goes on to say that when the question of the conclusion of a treaty between the government of the United States and that of the "Sandwich Islands," was broached, the British Consul, Captain Charlton, made a solemn protest in the name of his government against the conclusion of such a convention.

"If this treaty is made," said Charlton to the assembled chiefs and nobles, "then my country will take possession of these islands, as it has a perfect right to do, the natives here of being only tenants on the sufferance of Great Britain."

"Whereupon," writes the sapient ap Catesby Jones, "I asked him in what capacity his government had sent him to these islands?"

"He answered that he had been sent here as Consul General, with full power and authority to appoint consuls and vice consuls to represent the interests of Great Britain."

THE ISLANDS FREE.

"And since when," Jones next writes that he asked the Britisher, "has it been the habit of your government to send consuls and consuls general to portions of its own dominion?"

"The utmost sophistry," Jones goes on, "could not escape the trap into which Charlton had walked, and so patent was it that Kalaninikou, otherwise known as 'Billy Pitt,' Prime Minister of the Hawaiian Kingdom, raised himself upon his arm from his bed, where he was even then dying of droopy, exclaiming:

"It is so. Are American and English, then, equals? We did not know it before."

And thereupon the separate treaty with America was concluded, although Thomas as Catesby Jones does not appear to have completed it himself. It provided, among other things, for the payment of claims due to American citizens, amounting to some \$500,000. Concerning this provision, over which the dispute seems to have arisen, Wyllie denouncing it and calling the American naval officers mean and petty and various other things, Jones writes: "This payment was provided for without the necessity, which might other-

COMING TO BE HANGED

The trial of Morito Kalko, the Japanese lately convicted of murder at Hilo and who will come up to Honolulu on the next Kinau, to be hanged, was one that was filled with sensational incidents. It was conducted to a successful conclusion by the ability of Deputy Attorney General Milverton, who had the able assistance of Chester A. Doyle in handling the evidence for the prosecution. The murder was committed in Hilo on the first of January, 1905, the victim being one Moriama, who had gone from Honolulu to Hilo to take the place of a boss of the Japs, in lieu of one Funkoshi, theretofore holding the place of leader. Funkoshi murdered a Japanese merchant who would not stand for blackmail by these high-binders, which seems to be about what the gang of gamblers at Hilo amounts to, so could not longer hold his job. He had an appointment, indeed, with the Warden of the Territorial prison.

Morita wanted to be leader of the gamblers' hui himself and so with a party of his friends went one night and killed the aspirant from Honolulu, cutting his head open with an axe. When Morita was first brought to trial, his attorney, Carl Smith, raised the point that the Portuguese jury-men had no right to sit in the case, as they had been naturalized in the Circuit Court, which the lawyer claimed could not make citizens. This contention raised a big sensation at the time, but was knocked out in the Supreme Court.

Then Smith withdrew from the case, and Irwin & Wise were appointed by the court to defend Morita. One of the gang that had helped Morita to do the killing, Sake by name, turned state's evidence, and the territory had in addition the wife of the murdered man, who was in the room out of which he had been enticed by Morita to his death. The defense, however, put on a barber named Hiura, who said that he had no interest in the case, who testified that he had seen the murdered man try to kill the defendant once before. The plea of the defense was self-defense, and Moriama was known to be a bad man.

At this stage, the case was adjourned for a day to enable the defense to get a witness from Kau who, it was claimed, would swear that the woman, wife to the murdered man, had not been in the house, but at a bathing place a long ways off at the time of the killing. Chester Doyle learned the name of this witness—and saw him first. The witness and Doyle, in fact, came in on the train together from the Volcano House, and on the train this man was met by the barber who had no interest in the case and instructed as to what testimony he should give.

He went on the stand and gave it, accordingly, and after he had sworn to his story, that the woman had been at a bath with him at the time of the killing, the territory put on Doyle in rebuttal—and that particular witness was squelched. The witness had previously, on cross-examination, admitted his meeting with Doyle. The case was then argued and submitted, and the verdict of the jury was guilty as charged. This will be the first hanging, in all probability, on the High Sheriff's list. The men charged with Moriama are now being tried, and there are some Koreans also to be tried for murder in Hilo at the present term of court.

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wise have arisen, to dispose of half the kingdom, which was a sale in whose profits numerous subjects of Great Britain were more than anxious to share."

## WYLLIE'S NOTE.

Among the Wyllie annotations to this interesting document is one which states that, prior to the visit of Thomas as Catesby Jones to the South Seas in the Peacock, the natives of all the South Sea Islands, and of Hawaii, generally supposed the United States to be no more than a colony of Great Britain. The impression was probably spread by traders, and while the missionaries would perhaps combat it, they do not seem to have been able to remove the impression until an American warship came into South Pacific waters with a man who knew his trade in command of her.

Jones, by the way, in the document now seen for the first time in half a century, tells among other things of how he frustrated a scheme of the British to make a descent upon the coast of California. Which is history for Americans.

The original of this Thomas as Catesby Jones report must be in the archives of the Navy Department at Washington.

## SELF CURE NO FICTION!

MARVEL UPON MARVEL! NO SUFFERER NEED NOW DESPAIR, but without running a doctor's bill or falling into the deep ditch of quackery, cure safely, speedily, and economically your ailment without the knowledge of a second party. By the introduction of the New French Remedy, a complete revolution has been wrought in this department of medical science, whilst thousands have been restored to health and happiness who for years previously had been merely dragging out a miserable existence.

THERAPION No. 1 in a remarkably short time, often a few days only, effects a cure, unerring injections, the use of which does irreparable harm by laying the foundation of stricture and other serious diseases.

THERAPION No. 2 for impurity of the blood, scurvy, pimples, spots, blotches, pains and swellings of the joints, gout, rheumatism, secondary eruptions, etc. This preparation purifies the whole system through the blood, and thoroughly eliminates all poisonous matter from the body.

THERAPION No. 3 for nervous exhaustion, impaired vitality, sleeplessness, and all the distressing consequences of dissipation, worry, overwork, etc. It possesses a surprising power in restoring strength and vigor to the debilitated.

## THERAPION

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should see that the word "Therapiion" appears on British Government Stamp (in gold) by the principal Chemist throughout the world. Price in England, 2/6 and 4/6. For white letters on a red ground, offered to every package by order of the dealer's firm. Beware of cheap imitations, and without which it is a forgery.

A CANNERY FOR HILO

HILO, March 20.—The Tribune says: Two informal meetings of men interested in forwarding the Hilo Pineapple Company have been held during the past week. Much interest is being taken in this project by the business men of Hilo. The meetings have resulted in a better understanding of the situation and it now appears as if the proposition is to be supported by the leading business men of Hilo.

NEW PARK FOR HILO.

Sub-land-agent Williams received word from Commissioner Pratt by Wednesday's mail that the Makaouku tract, opposite Coconut island, was to be turned over to the land department during the week.

The commissioner asks for an appraisal of the value of the land if sold on a five or ten-year term of annual instalments; residence condition from end of first to end of fifth year, or until final payment is made; interest on deferred payments, 5 per cent, present tenants to be allowed 30 days in which to remove improvements, in case they do not buy lots.

The commissioner recommends replanting in conformity with existing roads, which have been built at considerable expense; and further suggests subdividing into somewhat larger lots.

HUALALAI FOREST RESERVE.

The government proposes setting aside a tract of land on the western slope of Mt. Hualalai, Kona, as a forest reserve, according to a "By Authority" notice published in this issue of the Tribune. "There is a large tract of some of the best forest on the island in this region and the government is wisely looking after its preservation."

CAPTURES FIGHTING JAP.

A Jap, wanted by his fellow countrymen on the Walakea plantation for the past two months for slashing another Jap with a cane knife, was captured by Donald Stewart, luna at camp No. 3, on the evening of last Sunday week. Barking of dogs attracted attention and Mr. Stewart investigated found the fellow, whom he tackled single handed. A fierce tussle ensued, and on arrival of assistance the man was finally subdued, bound, and in the morning delivered over to the police.

ODDS AND ENDS.

The central republican committee of the second representative district have recommended J. K. Nahale for the office of deputy sheriff of North Kona, made vacant by the death of the late J. W. Kallikoa. The home rulers' candidate for the place is J. N. Koomoa, formerly captain of police.

The engagement is announced of Dr. F. W. Taylor and Miss Annie Horner, daughter of J. M. Horner, of Hamakua. The wedding will take place in June.

At twelve o'clock Monday, at the land office, 60 acres of territorial land, located in Kamalii, Puna, was sold at auction and bought by Henry J. Lyman, price \$700. The land contains a considerable amount of the awa tree, and it is for this that it is bought. Gathering awa root is becoming something of an industry.

A meeting called by Sub-land-agent Williams was held at Makaouku Saturday afternoon between the land agent, residents of the tract and prospective buyers, at which was stated the fact that the land would be platted and sold to the highest bidder. The proposition was explained, and conditions on which the property could be secured, made plain, to the satisfaction of all present. Special emphasis was laid upon the residence clause condition by the land department.

The construction of the sewer system is getting well along toward completion under the supervision of Assistant Engineer Cooke, though striking rock on King street the past week has impeded somewhat.

BUILDERS

(Continued from Page 1.)

\$35 a month for the use of the walls for advertising purposes, together with a four-foot space for desk room, in the room proposed to be taken by the Exchange in the Campbell block.

President Harris stated that the room in question was available at \$70 a month rental. If other firms than the one already offering would take desk spaces, the problem might be solved.

Mr. Campbell said that it was such occupancy by members which made similar organizations on the Coast able to present a good appearance.

Mr. Stephenson wished temporarily to withdraw the offer of his firm until he could make further investigation. The floor was not measured off yet and he wanted to know more about the arrangements before making their offer absolute. He thought they would be prepared to carry out the offer and he was willing to meet the rooms committee at the Campbell block today.

It was arranged that the committee would inspect the place at 12 o'clock today.

The premises considered are in the store on the ground floor of the Campbell block, on the Fort street front, adjoining Fitzpatrick's cigar store. If taken by the Exchange it will probably become, as was remarked aside last night, a revival of the "third house" formerly held in Martin's tailor shop in that locality.

In answer to a question, the secretary stated that there were thirty-two members on the roll.

At 9 o'clock the Exchange adjourned.

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Miss Alice Johnson, formerly a public school teacher here, is now teaching at Alameda, N. J., and her sister Helen is attending school in Philadelphia.

# THREE MORE CHALLENGES

At 2:30 p. m. yesterday the second special venire of jurors in the Johnson murder case became exhausted, when Judge Robinson ordered a third special venire and the names of the following jurors, to appear at ten a. m. today, were accordingly drawn:

John H. Markham, David Notley, Henry D. Silliman, Chas. Pfeiffer, O. C. Swain, Chas. Valpoon, John Neill, A. B. Doak, Henry Foster, Henrik Gumpfer, Henry C. Carter, Wm. Allen, Julian D. Harries, Geo. W. Scott, Jas. D. Cockett, J. R. Logan, Fred. J. Smith, D. O. Sherman, J. W. McDonald, Fred. C. Clark, Bertram von Damme, Alex. Gardner, John Brown, J. W. McGuire, Chas. W. Booth.

The following were called into the box yesterday and excused for cause: Arch. A. Dunn, John Wm. Smithman, A. G. Kannegeiser, Bruce Hartman, A. C. Dowsett and Uala Napoleon. Charles J. Ludwigen and H. E. Gares passed for cause. Mr. Prosser for the prosecution peremptorily challenged Chas. F. Merrifield, Mr. Harrison for the defense challenged E. A. Lloyd and Wm. Rose.

There are three more challenges available for the prosecution and six for the defense, with one vacancy in the box. Judge Robinson, in giving the usual admonition against talking about the case outside, remarked that some of those then in the box were certain to sit on the trial of the case. There must be two such and probably there are more, as future challenges may be of jurors yet to be called and passed.

## PARKS TEST CASE.

Judge Lindsay denied the motion to quash and the demurrer of respondent in the mandamus suit of the Pacific Oil Transportation Company against James B. Knigh, Auditor of the County of Oahu. Respondent was given five days to answer. County Attorney Douthitt wanted leave of court to take an appeal from an interlocutory decree to the Supreme Court, but Judge Lindsay would not entertain the suggestion.

Attorney General Peters, appearing for petitioner, complained of the motion and demurrer as being dilatory tactics such as should not have been expected since the county authorities appeared anxious to have an early settlement of the dispute. As previously reported, the case is to test the authority of the county to make appropriations for parks that are under Territorial control.

Mr. Douthitt's reply to the accusation of delaying the proceedings was in effect that he was bound by his office to take every advantage of position for the county which he could.

## NOTLEY WILL CASE.

The Notley will case was before the Supreme Court yesterday on the motion of proponents to quash the writ of error for taking the case to the United States Supreme Court. It was argued and submitted. Holmes & Stanley for the motion; Kinney, McClanahan & Cooper and Holmes & Stanley against it.

## BEESEING WILL CASE.

In the Beesing will case Lilia Souza, executrix, J. Alfred Magoon and Sing Hop Wal, defendants, have answered the bill of Henry Phillips et al., plaintiffs. They deny that plaintiffs are the only issue of Anna Beesing and allege that she had two other children who died prior to her—namely, Annie and Violet—and that she was sole heir of these children. They deny that the premises mentioned in the bill were devised by John Beesing to Anna Beesing for her natural life, and allege they were devised to her in fee simple. They allege that the true construction of the will of John Beesing is that it vested the absolute fee simple of the property in Anna Beesing.

## THE AUTOMOBILE SUIT.

Judge De Bolt heard the motions of defendants to quash service of summons in each case, in the damage suits of W. C. Weedon against Mr. and Mrs. C. W. Chapin of New York. E. M. Watson for the motion, and A. Perry contrary. Plaintiff's suits are on account of injuries from being thrown by his horse, frightened, as he alleges, by an automobile driven on the wrong side of the road, in Kaplan park, by Mrs. Chapin. The motions were overruled by the court.

## TO SAVE VALUABLES.

Among other things that the Valencia wreck has brought up is the invention of Frank Homeck of Bremerton. He has contrived a safe for use on ocean-going steamers which, in case the vessel is sunk in a storm, or is wrecked, as in the case of the Valencia, will float on the surface of the waters until picked up by some salvage seeker.

According to his statement the buoyant safe works on the following principles: One cubic foot of water weighs 62 pounds; one square foot of 3-16 steel weighs 8 pounds. A safe five feet square and seven feet high contains 175 cubic feet of air space. In the construction of this safe there will be required 19 square feet of 3-16 thickness of specially hardened steel. The safe will displace 175 cubic feet of water, and as the water thus displaced weighs 62 pounds to the foot, 10,850 pounds of the liquid will be displaced. The safe itself will weigh but 1,400 pounds, so, leaving 9,450 pounds for the contents of the safe in valuables, such as gold, diamonds, etc., before it will sink.

The safe itself is shaped like a shell from a cannon, and always floats in an upright condition.

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San Francisco quotations of Hawaiian stocks by cable to Henry Waterhouse Trust Co. yesterday were as follows: H. C. & S. Co., \$44; Makaoulu, \$44.50; Paauhau, \$19.25; Onomea, \$29; Honolulu Plantation, \$21.

SENSATION IS DENIED

Exception has been taken in Supreme Court circles to the sensational report in an evening paper, representing that Mr. Marx "demanded" of that tribunal that it order execution against the Territory to issue for costs of the fishery case in accordance with the mandate of the Federal Supreme Court.

It is admitted that there was a delicate question involved in the execution clause of the mandate as the Advertiser reported two weeks ago—on account of the matter of title in property held by the Territory as virtual trustee of the United States. Early in the discussion, however, it was given out by Attorney General Peters that his department would pay the costs—a trifle of \$117 or so—as soon as funds were available.

What the Supreme Court did on Wednesday was correctly reported in the Advertiser yesterday—namely, that the case was remanded to the Circuit Court with instructions regarding the costs. The exact text of the order, handed to the Advertiser for publication, is as follows:

In the Supreme Court of the Territory of Hawaii, October Term, 1905.

Josefa C. Carter, William F. Allen, William O. Smith, Samuel M. Duma and Alfred W. Carter, Trustees Under the Will of Bernice P. Bishop, deceased, vs. The Territory of Hawaii.

Order Reversing Judgment and Remitting for New Trial.

Pursuant to the mandate of the United States Supreme Court herein filed the judgment heretofore made by this court for the defendant is reversed and a new trial is ordered, the costs of the plaintiffs in the United States Supreme Court having been taxed therein at \$116.87. The case is accordingly remitted to the circuit court of the first circuit for a new trial.

By the court,

GEORGE LUCAS, Clerk.

Dated Honolulu, March 21, 1906.

This paper reported the contents of the U. S. Supreme Court's mandate reproduced yesterday by the evening paper in question, just a fortnight ago today.

Had Heart Pains.

THE VITAL ORGAN ATTACKED BY RHEUMATISM.

Dr. Williams' Pink Pills the Best Remedy for This Critical Trouble.

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While Mr. W. S. Geisel, of No. 125 East Coates street, Moberly, Mo., was steadily working at his trade in a foundry at that place, he became the victim of an attack of rheumatism, and his experience is that of thousands who are compelled to work in similar surroundings. He describes his situation as follows:

"I had been at work for a long time in a foundry where I was exposed to dampness. First my feet began to hurt and to swell, then my knees and my shoulder joints began to be affected in the same way. Finally I could not walk without great difficulty and suffering and had to stop work altogether. My appetite was feeble and I grew very pale and weak. I began to have pains about my heart and it fluttered a great deal. I became greatly alarmed about my condition. My mother knew about the virtues of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills, as they had given her back her health when she was nearly wasting to death, and when she found that they were good for rheumatism too, she began to give them to me about a month after I was attacked. That was in the early part of March, 1903, and by June they had driven away the pains and swelling and had restored my appetite and color. Then I felt strong enough to take up a line of outdoor work and now, in October, I regard myself as entirely well and I am about to go into a foundry again at St. Louis."

Rheumatism is one of the most obstinate diseases to treat after it has once gained a good foothold. The power of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills has been tested in extreme cases and no one should despair of a cure if he has not tried this sovereign remedy. Dr. Williams' Pink Pills are so efficacious, because they begin at once to change the character of the blood, in which the disease is springing from impure blood or disordered nerves, such as scurvy, locomotor ataxia, partial paralysis and all forms of weakness in male or female. They may be had at all druggists or directly from the Dr. Williams Medicine Co., Schenectady, N. Y.

## HER LIFE THREATENED.

Kambara, an ex-champion Japanese wrestler, was held at the police station last night for investigation, it being charged that he threatened the life of a Japanese woman known as Ida. Kambara is said to have lived off the earnings of the woman, who resided in Iwilei. She wished to leave the place and Kambara is alleged to have told her that he would kill her if she left. The woman managed to get away last evening and went direct to the police station, and shortly afterward the police found Kambara and locked him up.

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The schooner Alice Cooke is nearly ready for sea.

A TOURIST'S OPINIONS

In an interview about his impressions of Hawaii, Julius R. Black, a real estate operator of Los Angeles, said yesterday at the Young hotel:

"This is my first trip to Honolulu, and I am amazed at the beauty of the place, which far exceeds the best description ever written of it. The natural environments of the town are among the most charming to be found in any part of the globe. They are of so rare a combination of land and sea, that the mind gropes helplessly for phrases wherewith to adequately qualify the beautiful setting which clasps this rare pearl of the far Pacific. It may be predicted, without a shadow of exaggeration, that the historical splendor of the seven hills of Rome will some day pale beneath the magnificence of the numerous hills of Honolulu."

"There is a practical, and withal a remunerative side to the situation. The attractions of the locality make it a substantial nucleus for one of the greatest tourist resorts in the world. Its great distance from the mainland is not among the least of its charms, although it is one which will be much better appreciated when more suitable and frequent transportation facilities can be had with the mainland. Tourist travel to Honolulu ought to be an all-the-year-round affair, something which can be said of very few places patronized by tourist travel. Tourist travel of course brings with it a certain percent of travelers who finally make up their minds to stay with the country, thereby adding to the wealth and population of the community, and in the case of these islands, adding a greater heaven of the Caucasian race to its population."

"The advantages to be derived from a continuous stream of tourist travel are, as a matter of fact, too numerous and well-known to dwell upon at any great length. No people, as a class, are accustomed to spend money with a greater freedom and liberality than the tourist. He circulates the coin of the realm, quickens the commercial pulse, and stimulates civic pride, and it is a very dead community that fails to reap any direct benefit from his presence."

SEEK TOURISTS AT LOS ANGELES.

"The greatest Mecca for tourists on the mainland of America today, is the city of Los Angeles. There is a link which binds Honolulu closer to Los Angeles, in a way, than to San Francisco. It is the link of tourist travel. Should an independent line of boats ever be established exclusively for the Honolulu service, it would be far better for this city if such a line were to run direct to a port adjacent to Los Angeles, as for instance, San Pedro, thereby establishing its terminus at the very fountain head of tourist travel. The distance is shorter and the run over can be made without the unnecessary delay of a day's northward journey to San Francisco. To realize the full importance of this it needs but to call attention to the fact that in a single day in February last as many tourists landed in Los Angeles as go to San Francisco in a year, and the record for three weeks was some 60,000 in all. The overflow of this enormous travel has heretofore been going to points of greatly inferior interest to Honolulu, and there is no reason why, with direct transportation facilities and an active Hawaiian Bureau in Los Angeles, it should not be diverted to these islands instead."

HELP REAL ESTATE MEN.

"If you intend to build up a great and handsome city here, you must in addition to inviting this tourist travel, encourage and help along the real estate man, be he agent or operator. He is one of the greatest modern factors in urban development, far more so than he has been given credit for in recent years. He is or should be what you need, a natural born optimist who scratched "can't," "don't," and "failure," out of his little dictionary long years ago. He is quick to see an opportunity for his own welfare as well as that of others, and give him but half a chance and he will put you on easy street, meanwhile helping to bring the municipality up to a high degree of development. It has been until recently a time honored custom to jump on him hard because one or two in the business have not been upon the square. This is about as wise as condemning professional men as a class because there are a few shysters and fakers among them. Just give the real estate man the half of a square deal, and you will be surprised to see what a powerful factor he is in the development of the community."

"Business matters oblige me to return to Los Angeles Friday on the Siberia, but I have registered a vow to return again at an early date to see more of these beautiful islands and more of its people, who are fully as charming as the land itself."

JAPAN AFTER TRADE.

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 4.—Consul General Rogers at Shanghai reports that since the close of the war with Russia, Japan has entered actively upon the extension of her merchant marine. He refers to semi-official reports that Japanese ships will soon reach every port touched by Pacific waters and says the shipbuilding companies of Japan are building new vessels, repairing old ones, altering captured craft and adapting everything they have afloat to secure the carrying trade of the Pacific.

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Stuyvesant Fish Jr., son of the President of the Illinois Central railway, is to take a clerkship in the office of the company at a salary of sixty dollars a month. Meanwhile, he travels in a private car and is living in one of the finest suites at the Auditorium Annex hotel, Chicago.

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Pneumatic postal tubes are not to be installed in San Francisco.